(ii) It is sensitive to infra-red radiation emitted by hot material.

(iii) Fast response time.

The comparative advantages of the photosensor over the imported version are as under:—

(i) It is a more immune to electrical noise.

(ii) The indigenously developed unit is more reliable and easy to maintain.

(c) This indigenously developed photosensor is being adopted initially in Bhilai Steel Plant of SAIL. Thirty four (34) such units are being manufactured. The installation of which will result in saving of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs. For future, the foreign exchange saving will depend on its adoption in other plants/industries. It is too early to quantify.

Floor Area Ratio in Delhi

2252. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision for a Floor Area Ratio of 250 (2.5) to all of Delhi buildings barring a few areas and if so, what are the areas|localities where FAR of 2.5 is not allowed;

(b) the new guidelines, rules, Bye-laws laid down/framed by Government for allowing an FAR of 250 (2.5) of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(c) whether under the above guidelines, how many storeys could be constructed| added in the proposed/existing residential commercial buildings in Delhi; and

(d) whether such guidelines have been statutory and notified by Government and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) In the guidelines issued by the Government Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 250 has been laid down in espect of buildings in the Central Business District (Connaught Place area); District Centres and Institutional and Group Housing (Residential) buildings.

(c) According to the revised guidelines, the primary control is to be exercised through the Floor Area Ratio and the Floor Coverage allowing flexibility in respect of height.

(d) As required under the law, a Public Notice had been issued by the DDA for inviting objections|suggestions from the members of the Public. Objections|suggestions received are being considered. The final decision taken after such consideration will be incorporated in the statutory regulations on the subject.

Second Channel for Telecast of Programmes in Regional Languages

2253. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start second channel in all State headquarters allowing the State Governments to telecast their own programmes in the regional languages;

(b) if so, the details thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PROF. K. K. TEWARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per approved Schemes under the Plan, Second Channel Service has been confined to four Metropolitan Cities *i.e.* Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The main aim of setting up of second channel in these cities is to meet the multilingual requirement of cosmopolitan character of the population in these areas with emphasis of course on regional programmes. Doordarshan is already giving adequate

coverage to the developmental activities of the State Governments in its programmes from regional centres. This is more so on Channel I which has a wide coverage than Channel II which is confined to four metropolitan cities mentioned above.

Visit of Central Team to Tamil Nadu to Study Drought Situation

2254. SHRI PASUMPON THAKIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central team has recently visited Tamil Nadu to study the drought condition in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the report of the team;

(c) the amount sought by the Tamil Nadu Government from the Centre to meet the situation and the amount recommended by the study team; and

(d) the amount sanctioned by the Centre so far and the amount to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Central Team visited the State from 10th to 13th May, 1989. Government of Tamil Nadu sought Central assistance of Rs. 221.95 crore in May, 1989 for drought relief. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 38.05 crore has been approved in June, 1989 for the State Government for drought relief.

दिल्ली में खतरनाक घोषित इमारतें

2255. **श्री कपिल वर्मा :**
श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा :

क्या **शहरी विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने मौलाना आजाद आफिसर्स मेस के सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों को "खतरनाक" घोषित कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ख) इन भवनों का निर्माण किस वर्ष हुआ था उनमें कितने परिवार रहते हैं;

(ग) दिल्ली में ऐसी "खतरनाक" घोषित इमारतों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान गिरा दिया गया था; और

(घ) ऐसी कितनी खतरनाक इमारतों को अभी गिराया जाना शेष है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) मौलाना आजाद आफिसर मैस के सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों को दिसम्बर, 1987 में खतरनाक घोषित किया गया था ।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में 8 ब्लाकों में 32 क्वार्टर हैं जो सभी दखल में हैं । इन क्वार्टरों का निर्माण 1944-45 में किया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।